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English Voice- An Appeal

If you are reading this on paper it is because after listening to our members we have decided to send this issue out by post. We normally send this out by email so check your 'spam' folder if you are not receiving it.

Clearly this is prohibitively expensive for a small party that runs on donations by members and will not happen often.

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BILLION POUND CUTS TO ENGLISH SERVICES TO PAY FOR TORY/DUP DEAL!

The Conservatives AND Unionist Party hasn't behaved illegally or unconstitutionally with its billion pound deal with the Democratic Unionist Party. That's just the way the British Constitution usually works!

Absent voice

However it was noticeable there was a voice completely absent in the debate about this. Whilst Welsh Labour's Carwyn Jones and the Scottish Nationalists took to the airwaves to claim that the deal is unfair to their countries, no one, except the English Democrats and the CEP, was on the airwaves speaking up for the English.

Higher Spending in NI

The fact is that this new financial settlement will mean that Northern Ireland will have public spending per head of £11,535, compared to £10,536 in Scotland, £9,996 in Wales and just £8,816 in England.

Key Issue

A key issue is that only England is directly ruled by Westminster. Also only England has

any net revenues for Westminster politicians to spend. So, now that they have decided to spend some of our money on this, the question remains which English services are going to be cut to pay for the extra billion pounds now being given to Northern Ireland under this deal?

English burden

So once again the English are taking the burden without England having a voice in the public debate or anyone else standing up for us in England, except the English Democrats.

English always pay

A "United Kingdom" that continually hits the English in the pockets without even allowing us any voice in the "national" debate is one that ought to increasingly lose English public support!

Robin Tilbrook

Good News For Brexit

1. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th & 20th largest economies on the planet want free trade with the 5th, the UK.
2. Rolls Royce to invest £150 million in Derby.
3. 90% of world demand will be generated outside Europe in next 10-15 years.
4. UK outperforms both Germany and France's export growth for five consecutive quarters.
5. All big non-EU economies want free trade deals

with the UK on Brexit.

6. By 2030 the UK per capita GDP will be 'higher than it would have been without Brexit' (Policy Exchange)
7. UK business confidence surges to 18 month high.
8. When we Brexit we will still be in: WTO, G7, G20, OECD, FSB, NATO, UNSC, UNEP, UNECE, ISO, ILO, Codex, Interpol, Five Eyes, Commonwealth

WEU Campaigns to Protect Jobs by Controlled Immigration

The Workers of England has campaigned for controlled immigration to the UK (especially England as it is the most affected by immigration levels) because of the impact it has on reducing employment opportunities and reducing your wages.

WEU believe that employers should only be employing foreign workers when there are no local staff available. We believe that

hiring foreign workers has been an easy way to avoid training the people of England. This means we are expecting poorer countries to pay train our nurses, doctors, teachers and other essential workers in our public sector.

Support us in our vision for the Workers of England now. Join our cause. sign up at: www.workersofengland.co.uk

Life After Brexit- the future is ours!

The European problem is that the United Kingdom wants to trade freely with its European neighbours, not amalgamate with them politically.

Early beginnings

'Trade only' was not on the menu when the 6 original founders of the European Union met to start to amalgamate their institutions etc. Joining meant signing up to something much more than a market.

Different Paths

Whilst Britain wanted a free-trade area that would remain open to the Commonwealth, United States and the developing world; Federalists in France, Germany and the Benelux wanted a Customs Union.

Free-trade or Customs Union

The difference between these two options is critical. A free-trade area is where states have eliminated all or nearly all tariffs or quotas on their trade.

A customs union by contrast involves free internal trade, but also common external tariffs. Members give up their separate commercial policies and no longer are able to sign separate trade agreements. Trade negotiations are signed by the bloc as a whole and not by individual members.

How it works

Oneway to think of the difference is this: EFTA being a free-trade area could accept Britain, while allowing it to make its own trade deals with the EU. The EU, being a customs union, would not do the same.

Economists tend to prefer free-trade areas as they facilitate global trade and promote competition. Customs unions are a better way to promote political integration and protectionism.

Britain Said No

No British Government could accept the constraints of the CAP or the Common External Tariff let alone federation. So as a result in 1960 Britain took the lead in setting up the European Free Trade Association along with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and Switzerland and Portugal. Unlike the EEC the EFTA does not want to amalgamate it only wants a Free-Trade area, not a Customs Union.

Edward Heath Betrays Britain

The division of Western Europe into two rival but friendly groupings might have continued this way forever but for

the election of Edward Heath as Prime Minister in 1970. No Prime Minister before or since has had such an obsession with the creation of a United States of Europe and the six founders of the EEC knew it. He threw away all objections to an external tariff wall; agreed exclusion of Commonwealth produce and gave away British fishing grounds as a 'late entry fee'.

The only significant concession he retained was that Britain could be allowed to retain its commercial relationship with the members of EFTA. EEC had to agree to trade with EFTA. This defection by Britain left EFTA with no large member state and altered the balance of power in Europe.

We are still in EFTA

EFTA still exists. The Vaduz Convention consists of the 4 remaining EFTA states – Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein agree among themselves to free movement of people, trade and goods.

However the relationship between the 4 countries in EFTA and the EU is not all the same. In 1994 Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein joined the European Economic Area which is intended as a prelude to full EU membership. However Switzerland voted against this in a referendum.

EEA not as good as EFTA

During the recent referendum 'Remain' campaigners made much of the disadvantages of EEA membership. However all members of EEA are happy with their status. They participate in most aspects of the single market but exclude: criminal justice, fisheries, foreign affairs, non-EU trade and defence. The EEA states outperform the EU in all categories.

What is the difference?

The big difference between the EEA and EFTA is that EEA states must apply all EU technical standards to their economies not just things they export to the EU.. This arrangement is acceptable for Norway and ensures all their exports comply with EU standards (their main export market). Britain is a much bigger economy and population and 85% of our economy is not destined for the EU.

Finally

The fact remains when we leave the EU we will automatically remain members of EFTA. We need to develop that for our advantage.

Bridget Vickers

Editorial

I hope all my readers have enjoyed some of the pleasant warm weather. A lot has happened since I last edited an edition of English Voice. The Tories misjudged a landslide lead in the polls to form a minority government with the support of the D.U.P. No one saw that coming!

As a party we continue to campaign and progress is slow. We were able to stand 7 candidates in the recent General Election. The media does not pay any attention to minority parties and knocking on doors is the best way to secure votes. This does mean that we need to concentrate on building our base through steady and regular campaigning in potential constituencies. We need to support local branches to effectively campaign well before a General Election whenever that might take place. So look out for requests to get more active in your local branch.

I have become more concerned about the promotion in social media of requests made by Muslim Aid. I am particularly referring to requests for Zakat. Zakat, or charitable giving, as you know is one of the 5 pillars of Islam and is listed as number 2 just after prayer. Zakat is only intended as aid for **fellow muslims**. There is no evidence at present that Zakat is used to fund banned organisations. This also raises the question of Halal; certified products, foods or cosmetics, suitable for consumption by Muslims. Foods that are Halal should be labelled as such, BUT OFTEN THEY ARE NOT. Producers find it easier to use Halal methods for everything (all chicken products) than use two methods. I urge you to check this out! Halal fees go to fund Islamic activities. Your local curry house or kebab shop could also be paying Halal fees. Make sure you ask! If you don't like paying Halal then boycott those products or stores and complain! This England!

Our Government Fails to Speak Out as Christians are Increasingly Under Threat from Islam

According to the Pew Foundation, Christians are being persecuted in more countries than any other religion on the face of the earth. And in some countries this is unfolding alongside famine and deprivation caused by natural disasters or man-made conflicts.

Relief organisations deny their is a problem

Most Christian relief organisations and mission agencies in the West say that their calling is to help everyone irrespective of their religion. In fact, one major evangelical agency commissioned a report last year on Christians in the Middle East which concluded that they were in no greater need than Muslims. They do not recognise the attempted genocide of Christians by ISIS and the hostility, threats and violence that have become commonplace. Christians find themselves at the back of the queue.

Islam looks after their own

In Islam there is the concept of **umma** meaning the worldwide community. The compulsory alms-giving, called **zakat**, which is one of the five duties of Islam, is only used to help fellow Muslims.

So why is the Christian Church so happy to promote Islam? Why does the Church of England persist in insisting that we must accept large numbers of refugees when none of them

are Christian. We have the Church authorities allowing churches to be used by Muslims - who then denounce Christ and Christians (Glasgow Cathedral, 4/17).

Even Prince Charles has indicated that he does not want to be just the Head of the Church of England but he wants to be Head of Faiths.

Christians are poor

Christian communities are among the poorest in the Middle East. They are not protected by their governments. They were protected by the dictatorships in the region but they have largely gone. Now, they do not have funds to pay people traffickers so do not end up in the 'camps' in Europe.

England is a Christian Country

AS a Christian country we should be leading the way in our support of our fellow Christians. We should understand that Muslims look after their own and no one else. We should do the same. Indeed Islam does not understand why we are not doing this.

Treatment of Apostates

Muslims who convert to Christianity are treated very severely in their community. We should also ensure that there is freedom of religion in our country. Something we are in danger of losing.

Bridget Vickers

The Truth About Sharia Courts In Britain

There are undoubtedly lots of different councils and tribunals dealing with Sharia principles but they aren't courts of law.

Most are Sharia 'councils' set up to make decisions on purely religious matters, although there are some bodies that mix Sharia principles with legally binding arbitration. But none can overrule the regular courts.

Sharia councils

Many Sharia councils exist to issue Islamic divorce certificates, and give advice on other aspects of religious law. They're often attached to mosques.

Family law and Sharia

Other services related to family issues might be offered by a Sharia council. Family mediation is one example.

In 2014 Baroness Cox, a member of the House of Lords, tried to introduce a law to ensure that women aren't disadvantaged in mediation by religious bodies, and make clear that they aren't a court. But, formally, this is already the case. Divorcing couples have to at least consider mediation before going to court, it doesn't override family law. A court has to sign off on any agreement made after divorce for it to be legally binding.

In a recent judgment it was confirmed that agreements made in a religious form are **ultimately subject to English law**.

Sharia arbitration bodies

The way Sharia might become legally enforceable is where a Sharia organisation is used for arbitration.

It's up to the people having the dispute who they agree to be the arbiter, and they can even choose to apply rules other than English law to the affair—so long as there is no conflict between the two. The Muslim Arbitration Tribunal is an example of this approach. It appoints one qualified lawyer

and one expert in Islamic law to each case. In this way, it tries to ensure that the decision reached is in line with both secular and religious law. So if both parties agree, arbitral tribunals can decide certain issues by applying religious principles.

This doesn't make them courts. Their legal authority comes from being voluntarily chosen as a decision-maker, and they can't make any decisions that are contrary to national law.

How many of these Sharia organisations exist?

One piece of research from the University of Reading has identified 30 major councils, and some smaller ones, providing these services.

An estimate of "85 at least" was given in a 2009 report by the think tank Civitas. But the Civitas estimate includes online forums and admits that the actual number is "indeterminate".

So far as we are aware, there are no definitive studies.

Law versus reality

The government said that the courts have the powers they need to protect people from coercion and unequal treatment. But campaigners like Baroness Cox reply that whatever about the strict legal position, "the power of Sharia councils lies in how they are perceived by their communities". Academics tend to be more relaxed, saying that "fears that councils are forming a parallel legal system appear to be unfounded". A new book by a Dutch researcher is reportedly more critical about how women in particular are treated.

The government now says that "there is evidence of a problem, but we have an inadequate understanding of all the issues involved". It has commissioned a review into whether Sharia is being "misused or applied in a way which is incompatible with the law" to report in 2017.

Why Australia Has Not Had A Recession in 26 Years and What Britain Can Learn

A recent article in the Business Telegraph offered seven reasons why Australia had not had a recession for 26 years (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2017/06/07/seven-reasons-australian-economy-has-gone-26-years-without-recession/sydney/>).

What can we in England learn from this amazing success in economic management? Well the seven reasons with possible lessons for us are as follows:

Trade with China. Australian exports to China make up 34% of all exports and have led to growth.

Lesson 1. Trade with growing economies.

The first lesson for success in business is to enter a market with a good rate of growth, not a sluggish one. The growth of UK trade with the EU27 has averaged 2.7% compared to average growth of trade with each other in the EU of 2.2%. There are a number of other countries that have grown their trade with the EU at 5% to 8%. Robert Kimble (@RedHotSquirrel) has identified 35 countries who wish to have a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with us. Together they have a GDP that is three times that of the EU and many are growing faster. Meanwhile the EU exports are losing share in global trade and the burden of regulation is harming trade since these must be followed even for products not being sold in the EU. We must with all speed conclude FTAs with the 35 countries.

Floating exchange rates.

Lesson 2. How can we better use floating exchange rates to ensure that our industry is globally competitive?

In 2015 the longterm trend exchange rate with the dollar was \$1.30. In actuality it was trading at \$1.45 or thereabout. It was being held artificially high by speculators and foreign governments keen to harm UK exports and improve their own. Thankfully BREXIT shocked them into letting go and the pound was allowed to reach its true rate. Since then Carney's policies have moved it down further. The result is the highest order-books in UK industry since 1988, a small but significant shift in the economy from services to manufacturing and an apparent end to steel closures. We must learn to manage the exchange rate more aggressively.

Deregulation of banks and the use of market operations to control monetary policy.

Lesson 3. How can we best use our financial sector whilst maintaining economic stability - as Australia did in the recession of 2007 -2009?

Deregulation and no bank melt-down in 2008! How extraordinary! This is a highly technical area so I will defer writing about it to a later English Voice.

Mining boom.

Lesson 4. What are our competitive advantages? How can we best support them and ensure they are successful?

Unlike Australia we do not possess large mineral resources. But we do possess other advantages. These include being first globally in financial services with a world beating financial centre. We are also second in aerospace manufacturing and the world's sixth largest car exporter (@RedHotSquirrel). We need to ensure that we provide the resources, frameworks and structural investments to maintain and improve these and bring other sectors forward.

Flexible labour market.

Lesson 5. How can we make a more flexible and better labour economy?

We already have quite a flexible labour market. It cushioned us against excessive lay-offs during the recession and as a result the economy took the hit in lower productivity. We need to improve labour legislation to meet the needs of all sections of the country, we need to continue increasing the level of skills in our workforce, Universities that offer little more than a three year rest to students need to be closed, companies need to be encouraged to use their savings to invest in productivity enhancing projects in England creating a greater demand for skilled people and people need to be flexible enough to move to where the work is.

Population Growth.

Lesson 6. Australia is a vast underpopulated country so immigration has been a boon as it was in the USA in the 1800s. We are small and have one of the highest population densities amongst the larger EU countries. So if population growth is not what we want do we have alternatives?

Yes we do. As a nation we need to produce more with what we have. This requires companies to use their saving to invest in more efficient equipment and processes and increase innovation. We need a national infrastructure researching into and developing more efficient ways of making, transporting and doing things. We need the skill levels of all to increase so we can step up to the challenges.

Tourism.

Lesson 7. How can we improve the "offer" to tourists.

England has an enormous cultural heritage, recognised worldwide. People come here because they wish to experience and learn from this cultural heritage. The Japanese, for example, come to England because they view English culture as the only one, worldwide, good enough to rank with theirs. We need to improve skills and management ability in this important area, improve investment and worldwide marketing and increase cooperation between those working in tourism.

Charles Vickers June 2017

English Democrats Social Calendar 2017

Summer Garden Party (davidsallen64@gmail.com) **July 8 2017**

Autumn Conference
Leicester

September 16 and 17

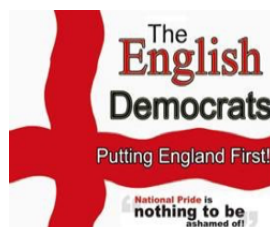
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